

## WAS PARRY AND THRUST

House Members Pay Their Respects to One Another.

## SOME SPIRITED DEBATES.

COUNTRY CONTINGENT TAKES ISSUE WITH CITY MEMBERS.

Ballists Charge the Lawyers with Opposing Every Measure for the Benefit of the Farmers—Disagreement Over the Bill Providing for Farmers' Institutes—Resolution Censuring Senators Brown and Cannon Expounded—For a Semi-Centennial Celebration of Pioneer Day in 1897—The Routine Proceedings.

Exchanging compliments was very liberally indulged in in the house yesterday afternoon. The passages at arms were sometimes good natured but at others they were very caustic and once or twice they were even bitter.

Mr. Monson and Mr. Critchlow engaged in a colloquy at the outset which was followed almost immediately by a little pleasanter by the latter gentleman with reference to both Mr. Monson and Mr. Nebeker of Rich. Mr. Thompson of Millard asserted himself very forcibly when the bill for the protection of coal miners, to which he was very much opposed, came up. Later, when the bill authorizing the holding of farmers' institutes was up, Messrs. Murdock, Nebeker of Salt Lake, Mr. Monson and various others paid their respects, as the representatives of the farming communities to the gentlemen of the legal fraternity, whom they charged with always being in opposition to any measure intended to benefit the rural districts. They were in turn paid with pertinent questions by Messrs. Critchlow, Nye and other Blackstones.

The day was largely consumed in these controversies which were almost wholly drawn on lines of the city in opposition to the country, at least that was the way the country members looked at it and accordingly went in for defending their rights.

The feature of the day was a debate on Mr. Casler's bill authorizing the trustees of Great Salt Lake to hold farmers' institutes throughout the state. It was on this bill that the lines between the city and country were most severely drawn, although it did not appear that the city members had any intention of precipitating such a condition. It simply happened that the city members looked at the bill as class legislation and opposed the bill on that ground. The country members, on the other hand, looked at it as a bill to be passed, and they were not at all disposed to be deterred by the city members' objections.

If Senator Allison could have foretold at the time he was preparing his famous Bayard memorial what an object for sarcastic reference to which he was creating, he would doubtless have couched the document in a little less ludicrously bombastic language for it has become a subject of ridicule for members of both parties since it reached the house and was consigned to an untimely grave by being introduced to the safe keeping of Aquila Nebeker. Scarcely a day goes by in which the house is not thrown into a fit of merriment by some appropriate quotation from its high sounding phrases.

Yesterday it was Mr. Mansfield who made use of its closing injunction to congress to recall Mr. Bayard, to very much discredit a member, Mr. Clark, who took issue with an appropriation provision of a bill which the former gentleman introduced. He made the debate on the farmers' institute bill that Mr. Clark moved to reduce the appropriation. Mr. Mansfield got up in arms at such a motion emanating from the representative of a farming constituency, and said he thought the gentleman was a fit subject to be recalled and "taught anew the grandeur of American institutions," of Iron county.

A joint resolution was introduced in the house looking to the holding of a semi-centennial in celebration of Pioneer Day in 1897.

But one bill was passed by the house yesterday. It was H. R. No. 36, giving county clerks power to hear testimony and enter orders during a recess of court in cases of the estates of decedents, etc., requiring immediate hearing.

The house accepted an invitation to visit the Agricultural college and fixed upon the 23rd as the day.

Adjournment was taken until Monday.

## THE PROCEEDINGS.

The house had no sooner convened and the reading of the minutes commenced than Mr. Critchlow moved to expunge therefrom Mr. Monson's resolution censuring F. J. Cannon and Arthur Brown which was so obnoxious to those of the Republic who tried in vain to prevent it from being read the day before.

The speaker ruled the motion out of order until the minutes were read, but the reading of the resolution was postponed with Mr. Critchlow then renewed his motion. Mr. Monson was on his feet at once. He held that the minutes would be read without the full text of the resolution. It was always been the custom to spread resolutions in full upon the minutes, and there was no justification for the present going behind a long established precedent. As well say the house could strike out any other legitimate proceeding.

Mr. Critchlow took the ground that there was no reason why a resolution should be spread in full, any more than a bill. The only reason, he supposed, why it had been the custom in the past was that resolutions were usually short.

Mr. Smoot said there was a very good reason why the resolution should remain there. There had been an are and may vote recorded, the journal was for the reference of all interested parties, and how would anyone know why the roll call had been taken and how the members voted, if they were not to know what the resolution contained?

Mr. Nebeker of Rich also argued that the house had no right to expunge the resolution from the minutes. He said that the minutes were not the property of the house, but of the people, and that the house had no right to expunge the resolution from the minutes. He said that the resolution was a public document, and that it should remain in the minutes for the people to see.

Mr. Critchlow was moved by the

very funny scene, to remark that the two gentlemen reminded him of the Greek priests who, in meeting in the street, were never known to smile. Everybody laughed and the vote was put, resulting in expunging the offending resolution.

Mr. Thorne presented the claim of O. H. Berg of Provo, for \$20 for services to the farmers as expert interpreter.

Mr. Curtis presented a petition from Weber county advocating the passage of S. B. No. 22.

## REFORM SCHOOL APPROPRIATION.

The committee on appropriation returned a bill in response to the petition received by the house the day previous from the board of directors of the Reform school. It appropriates the \$25,157.40 asked for in the petition for the maintenance of the school. The report recommending the passage of the bill was adopted.

## NEW BILLS.

On first reading the Reform school emergency bill No. 123, was introduced and Mr. Morrison presented H. B. No. 124, an act to repeal section 2289, S. 14, of the compiled laws of Utah, 1888, and enacting in lieu thereof a new section to be known as No. 2289, S. 14, in regard to the transfer of stock certificates. The proposed new section reads:

Section 2, sec. 2289, S. 14, that the delivery of a stock certificate of a corporation to a bona fide purchaser or pledgee for value, together with a written transfer of the same signed by the owner of the certificate shall be a sufficient delivery to transfer the title, as against any creditors of the owner of the certificate, and as against all other parties whatsoever. But no such transfer shall effect the right of the corporation to pay any dividend due upon the stock or to treat the holder of record as the holder in fact for the purpose of voting and receiving dividends until such transfer is recorded upon the books of the corporation or a copy of the certificate is issued to the person to whom it has been transferred.

## THIRD TIME AND OUT.

The same gentleman introduced H. B. No. 125, the object of which was to raise the penalty for opening barber shops on Sunday. As this was the third attempt the gentleman had made in the same direction, Mr. Critchlow, on the subject of the consideration of the bill, both former bills having been killed. The objection met the unanimous concurrence of the house.

## FOR A SEMI-CENTENNIAL.

Dr. Condon introduced H. J. R. No. 3, advocating an intermountain semi-centennial celebration of Pioneer Day in 1897. The resolution reads:

"Whereas, It will be fifty years on July 24, A. D. 1897 since the pioneers of this commonwealth came down into the valley of Great Salt Lake, which event opened a vast intermountain region to the blessings of civilization and made it possible to here plant the homes of a thrifty, prosperous and progressive people; and

"Whereas, The area thus included by these settlements redeemed not only Utah from desert wastes and savage Indians, but, too, it reclaimed contiguous territories and sovereign states that have since developed a wealth of mineral resources and human intelligence not equalled within a like area on the globe; and

"Whereas, The state of Utah, whose capital city is the sacred spot where the tired feet of the pioneer rested in the valley of Great Salt Lake, which came to a successful termination and the hardships through the wilderness should henceforth be only a memory, has been admitted to the American Union with all the rights of a sovereign state and the promise of a bright and prosperous career; therefore be it

Resolved, That it is right and fitting that the anniversary of the Pioneer Day be observed at the capital of this state in an appropriate jubilee, with which there shall be associated an intermountain semi-centennial exposition of the globe and all intermediate points.

"Resolved, That the better to carry this plan into effect, the governor is hereby authorized to invite, and by and with the advice of the senate, to appoint a committee consisting of twenty-four members, of which the governor shall be one and the president thereof.

"The commission shall make arrangements for, control and conduct such exposition and celebration. The jubilee shall open on the 4th day of July, 1897, and continue 100 days thereafter. The Pioneer Day shall be the culmination of the event and especially devoted to Utah, her products and her people. The commission is empowered to raise funds to meet necessary expenses of the exposition by public subscription, fees of admittance or in any other way not from the state treasury. The members of such commission shall serve without pay.

"It is further resolved, That the governor is authorized to invite, by proclamation or otherwise, the intermountain states and territories, the states and territories of the United States and other states as he may deem advisable, to participate in said celebration and exposition, and also that the governor may set apart, by proclamation, not more than five days to be observed as holidays during the period of such exposition, in addition to the legal holidays now designated by law.

"Further resolved, That in order to inaugurate the aforesaid exposition and celebration, the sum of \$100 is hereby appropriated for the purpose of defraying expenses of notices, stationery and preliminary work of said intermountain semi-centennial exposition commission."

## THE SPECIAL ORDER.

Substitute for H. R. No. 46, the special order for 2 o'clock was at this time taken up. Mr. Ferguson of Salt Lake suggested the bill be referred to the salaries committee. It carried a majority.

Mr. Nye's subsequent suggestion was acted upon, however, which was to consider the other portions of the bill and then let it go to the salaries committee. The bill is designed to protect the lives of coal miners, creates the office of inspector of coal mines and defines his duties, etc. It met no opposition until section 26, providing for the inspector's compensation and expenses, was reached.

Mr. Thompson of Millard moved to strike out the section, stating his reason that he was opposed to creating any more offices with salaries. He was opposed to the whole principle of the bill, as was evidenced from his rather extended remarks and the criticism.

## Charles Gounod

the well-known Composer, wrote of

## VIN MARIANI

THE IDEAL TONIC:

"Honor to Vin Mariani, that admirable Tonic-Wine, which so often restored my strength."

Mailed Free.

Descriptive Book with Testimony and

Portraits of NOTED CELEBRITIES.

Beneficial and Agreeable.

Every Test Proves Reputation.

Avoid Substitutions. Ask for "Vin Mariani."

At Drugists and Fancy Grocers.

MARIANI & CO.,

London & 41 St. Michael's, 60 W. 12th St., New York.

fort he made from that time on to kill it. Mr. Nye, Mr. Raddatz, Mr. Beard and Mr. Monson all urged the necessity of the section to the bill. Mr. Lewis stated that the bill was of no avail without section 26, and to defeat a vote upon it moved to recommit under the original agreement. He gave way to an amendment to increase the fine for violation of the provisions of the bill, when the motion to commit prevailed.

H. B. No. 46, the vote to kill which was reconsidered the day before, was sent to the judiciary committee to be remodeled.

## FROM THE SENATE.

Messages from the senate notified the house of the passage of S. B. No. 72, relating to the heritable rights of the issue of polygamous marriages; and S. B. No. 73, relating to the duties of state officers, and that the senate had refused to concur in some of the house amendments to S. B. No. 73, which was passed Thursday, defining the duties of the attorney-general. A conference committee was requested and Messrs. Nye, Critchlow and Lewis were appointed.

The speaker signed senate bills 3, the libel bill, and 51, defining the duties of county prosecuting attorneys; also S. B. No. 74, relating to probate powers on district courts.

A resolution by Mr. Robinson, providing that no new bills be allowed to be introduced after March 11 without unanimous consent, received no second.

## ONE BILL PASSED.

On third reading H. B. No. 36 received final action of the house, the roll call recording no opposition votes. The bill providing for the extension of clerks of district courts to permit them to hear testimony and enter orders in certain cases of decedents, insane persons, etc., which there is a recess of the court or the judge is absent.

H. B. No. 23 was laid over until Monday for minor corrections.

## FARMERS AND LAWYERS DISAGREE.

H. B. No. 115, authorizing the organization of farmers' institutes was next on the calendar. Innocent and unsuspecting as it apparently was, it occupied the whole of the rest of the day and then did not get to a vote. The bill as reported back from committee authorized and required the board of trustees of agricultural colleges to hold farmers' institutes once each year in every county in the state. Mr. Critchlow inquired of the chairman of the committee just what purpose was intended to be served by the bill. The gentleman, Mr. Casler, explained that the holding of the institutes was intended to enlighten farmers and farmer youth in all the ideas of farming, and to educate them in the use of the soil.

Mr. Casler, who was at a loss to know just how such eminent agriculturalists as W. S. McCormick, president of the board of trustees, and several other members of the board, who were not known to be practical farmers, would go about teaching farmers their business. Mr. Monson thereupon offered an amendment to place the holding of the institutes in the hands of the faculty of the agricultural college instead of the board of trustees. Mr. Critchlow's remarks had created considerable amusement which caused Mr. Casler to again address the chair. He thought it was quite apparent that the gentlemen from Salt Lake were opposed to anything in the form of legislation for the farmers. He referred somewhat bitterly to the advocacy of Mr. Critchlow and others of the Salt Lake delegation, of the bill passed the day previously prohibiting the pooling of corporations or individuals. He said that he had held a blow at the farmers. This tickled the ribbilities of the ardent supporters of that measure who indulged in sotto voce witticisms among themselves, when Mr. Murdock arose to criticize the levity of the class.

It further occurred to the members, as he termed it. The expense of holding the institutes, how it was to be borne, etc., had been one of the reasons urged against the bill which contained no provision for the amendment appropriating \$2,000 for the purpose. Mr. Nebeker of Salt Lake said in reply to the attitude of the opponents of the bill, whom he thought were largely of the legal fraternity, and whom he thought were poking fun at the measure, that he appreciated such conduct on the floor and from the galleries, and that he and some of his colleagues who had been reared on the farm had not the advantage of a technical education, and that they were not entirely conversant with some of the judicial measures which had passed but nevertheless had deferred to the superior understanding of the legal contingent on such matters and had voted for them. He therefore thought the opposition of these gentlemen to this particular measure which they in turn could not be expected to comprehend as fully as did the farmer elements, was not only ill-advised but came with a poor grace in view of the circumstances he had just related. He thought that while the bill might not be as wisely worded as it might have been if drafted by the judiciary committee, still it covered the ground, and what the farmers wanted, and it should be allowed to pass.

Mr. Gibson thought the bill was not as well worded as it might be, and favored having it referred to the professors of the college, instead of teaching the farmers might learn to suggest their knowledge by themselves going to work. He said that Mr. Critchlow replied to the criticisms of the legal gentlemen made by Mr. Nebeker. The slight relaxation they opposed to the bill was not by meritment they sought to kill it by amendment. Instead, when they really opposed it they did so in earnest argument. In any event, he was not sure the bill was a proper measure to pass. He was not sure it was not class legislation as the state did not bear the expense of educating any other particular class of people. He was in favor of anything which would benefit the farmers, but he was not sure the bill did not meet his approval.

Mr. Harris moved to recommit as it was quite apparent the bill was in its present stage defective. The motion lost 16 to 15 by a rising vote and then Mr. Clark moved to amend the amendment by reducing the proposed appropriation to \$1,000. Mr. Bernhisel opposed the motion and favored the bill with Mr. Murdock's amendment.

Mr. Mansfield took Mr. Clark to task for his motion. The farming industry was one of the greatest in the state. The gentleman from Iron represented a farming constituency. Mr. Mansfield thought it would be quite in order that he be recalled to learn anew the grandeur of the farming institutions of Iron county, quoting from Senator Allison's now famous Bayard memorial. Continuing, he had no doubt the gentleman from Iron who moved to reduce the appropriation which was for the benefit of the farmers, would vote pay a bounty to certain other industries.

At this point W. S. McCormick came in and took a seat. Mr. Clark's amendment so soon after Mr. Critchlow's humorous reference to him, created a laugh, which became general all over the house before it subsided.

Mr. Monson took his hand at the criticizing the judiciary gentlemen. He arraigned them very severely, charging that they would vote a \$2,500 salary to a man and then have the generosity to oppose an appropriation of \$2,000 which was intended to educate the farmers of all the state. Mr. Critchlow interposed the query if any bill had been passed for the sole and

direct benefit of the lawyers. "No," replied Mr. Monson; "but whenever a bill comes up that is intended to benefit the farming communities you try to shut it off." He gave notice that in future he was going to do what he was sent for—work for the farmers—and "not sit down like a bump on a log" and acquiesce in any proposition of a judiciary nature, as he had done. Again Mr. Critchlow wanted to know if the judiciary bills that had been passed were not for the benefit of every class of farmers, as well as any other. "Yes," replied Monson, "but they make business for the lawyers, who are therefore the greatest beneficiaries."

Mr. Nye thought the bill was class legislation. He did not think the gentlemen advocating it would vote for a school for the lawyers, miners, etc. He said he had had it in mind to offer an amendment to make the state help harvest the farmers' crops. Mr. Nye spoke at some length, stating in conclusion that he would favor the bill if it remedied to require the various parties interested to guarantee and stand the expense.

Mr. Nebeker of Rich added a few logical remarks during which he said he did not consider a bill providing for farmers' institutes as any new class legislation that appropriating money for a state library from which none but lawyers derived any especial benefit.

Mr. Morrison favored the bill but as he thought \$1,000 entirely adequate and as the bill needed considerable amendment he would move to adjourn to Monday at 2 o'clock. He gave way to the reading of an invitation to the members to visit the agricultural college at Logan which was accepted and the date of the visit fixed for the 29th, after which Mr. Casler withdrew his objections to having the bill reconsidered, which was ordered. Mr. Morrison's motion was then put and carried.

## AN INCORRIGIBLE.

Harry Simonds Takes a Ride and Comes to Grief.

Harry Simonds, the incorrigible lad who has a penchant for buggy rides, was up to his old trick again yesterday. In front of the New York Cash store stood the horse and buggy belonging to J. W. Baxter, of Big Cottonwood. Young Simonds watched his opportunity, untied the horse and drove off. Mrs. Baxter came out of the store just in time to see the rig disappear. A cyclist volunteered to overtake the youthful culprit, but ere he reached the vehicle Officer Youcem recognized Harry and brought his little afternoon drive to a sudden termination at the police station.

This is the third time Simonds has been registered for this offense. Being only 9 years of age and having parents residing in the city, the officials have deferred sending him to the Reform school in the hope that he might mend his ways. His parents, however, seem to take no interest in the boy, allowing him to stay away from home for several nights at a time, and he will now be made to have him sent to the home for incorrigibles at Ogden.

## Lots of Life in Them Yet.

People whose forty-fifth birthday is behind them fancy that their power to resist disease is waning, because a catch sticks to them a few times, they change their ideas when they have tried THE PINOLEA BALSAM, for it goes right to the spot and makes the irritated tissues of the throat, lungs and sinuses in the pine and other trees will stop a cough every time it is combined as they are in Ely's Pinolea Balsam, which all wide-awake druggists have for sale at 25c.

## SHAD-HEARD FROM.

To the Editor of The Herald:

In the spring of 1891 we planted 500,000 shad fry in Weber river; 500,000 in Bear river near Montpelier; and 1,500,000 in Bear lake, and we also planted three large tubs of marine plants filled with microscopic life (upon which shad feed), near the mouths of the Jordan, Weber and Bear rivers.

At the time of the United States fish commissioner and to satisfy myself, some time ago I sent out "tracers" to a number of parties living on Bear River and on the shores of the lake, and asked them to keep a sharp eye on the shad planted in 1891. No one could give me any information about them until I received the following cheering letter from our old time friend, Colonel Joseph A. Rich, and confident the fish that Mr. Rich "and others" saw is no other than the delectable shad, introduced from the East River into the Philadelphia, in the year first above named.

It was at a "point opposite Indian Creek" on the east side, and near the north end of the lake, where we planted the fry, shad are always found "bunched" together in "schools" or "flocks," and their backs are of a "bluish cast," as Colonel Rich describes the ones they saw. This is glorious news for the youth of the city, the citizens who are acquainted with the fine delectable qualities of the shad. Here is Mr. Rich's letter:

Yours truly,

A. MILTON MUSSER.

Paris, Idaho, Feb. 18, 1896.

A. M. Musser, Esq.:

Dear Commissioner:—In answer to your letter in regard to shad in Bear lake, would say, that I have not heard of any being caught, but a year ago last summer I was on the lake and found a great deal, and at a point opposite Indian Creek, on the east side and near the north end of the lake, I saw several schools of small fish that looked different from any I had previously seen. The first I thought they were cutbush, but on closer investigation, we concluded they could not be. The color was of quite a bluish cast, and they were all about the same size, say from five to six inches long, and I saw several different lots of them about that point. Also others have seen and noticed their peculiarities in favor of anything in the lake would not be any fish of the size he is liable to be caught as there are no nets used with small meshes. The usual size of mesh being from 2 to 3 inches. Last year I was on the lake but did not live on the margin I will take pains to further look into this matter and report to you any discoveries I may be able to make.

With regards, as ever, your friend,

J. C. RICH.

Dr. Charles Pinckney Hough, Atlas bldg.

Awarded

Highest Honors—World's Fair,

DR.

WATER

CREAM

BAKING

POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

40 YEARS THE STANDARD



## Nervous

Sleepless, no appetite and very much run down, was the condition of my husband. Since taking Hood's Sarsaparilla he has wonderfully improved, and he now eats and sleeps well; in fact, he is all right.

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

we esteem very highly." MRS. MARY CORBETT, 1040 Cedar St., Pueblo, Colorado.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills, biliousness, headache, etc.

## Now Is The Time

To have healthful sport and we're the people to furnish you the requisite stuff to have it with. How does a Bicycle strike you, say? When you come right down to it the Rambler is what you want; it's the only high grade wheel made, and runs lighter than any other. Come and see them, and get a complimentary ticket to the cycle show.

We have others that we would like you to see. The Tribune, Remington and 8 models in Featherstone line. We have a superb line of Ladies' and Gent's Sweaters, Leggings, etc.

## Browning Bros.

155 Main St., Salt Lake City, Utah.

241 Washington Ave., Ogden, Utah.

make winter safe and enjoyable.

There's solid pleasure in wearing a fine overcoat. Other people like to see you wearing it. You are glad to please them. You'll secure the greatest amount of pleasure possible from this source if you pick your overcoat from our immense stock, that's worth the first place in a Universal Clothing Exhibition. Every point about these coats is above criticism. The more you examine the more you admire them.

The cloth in these garments would never have been cut had the maker dreamed of the little Prices we are asking for them. Call and be convinced.

## Shirts Made to Order.

Strictly One Price.

## J. P. Gardner

186 and 188 MAIN STREET.

## BLOOD POISON

A SPECIALTY

Primary, Secondary, Tertiary, Quaternary, and all other forms of blood poisoning.

It is a disease that is often fatal, and it is a disease that is often cured.

It is a disease that is often cured by the use of the following medicine:

Dr. J. P. Gardner's Blood Purifier.

It is a medicine that is often cured by the use of the following medicine:

Dr. J. P. Gardner's Blood Purifier.

It is a medicine that is often cured by the use of the following medicine:

Dr. J. P. Gardner's Blood Purifier.

It is a medicine that is often cured by the use of the following medicine:

Dr. J. P. Gardner's Blood Purifier.

It is a medicine that is often cured by the use of the following medicine:

Dr. J. P. Gardner's Blood Purifier.

It is a medicine that is often cured by the use of the following medicine:

Dr. J. P. Gardner's Blood Purifier.

It is a medicine that is often cured by the use of the following medicine:

Dr. J. P. Gardner's Blood Purifier.

It is a medicine that is often cured by the use of the following medicine:

Dr. J. P. Gardner's Blood Purifier.

It is a medicine that is often cured by the use of the following medicine:

Dr. J. P. Gardner's Blood Purifier.

It is a medicine that is often cured by the use of the following medicine:

Dr. J. P. Gardner's Blood Purifier.

It is a medicine that is often cured by the use of the following medicine:

Dr. J. P. Gardner's Blood Purifier.

It is a medicine that is often cured by the use of the following medicine:

Dr. J. P. Gardner's Blood Purifier.

It is a medicine that is often cured by the use of the following medicine:

Dr. J. P. Gardner's Blood Purifier.

It is a medicine that is often cured by the use of the following medicine:

Dr. J. P. Gardner's Blood Purifier.

It is a medicine that is often cured by the use of the following medicine:

Dr. J. P. Gardner's Blood Purifier.